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NATION-WIDE DRIVE FOR GREATER UNITY STARTED IN N. CHINA

Hsin Min Society Becomes Center of New Movement for Political Revival

4-POINT PROGRAM ADOPTED

Expansion of Productivity and Good Neighbor Policy Are Aims

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

PEKING, October 3.—The Hsin Min Society here is now the center of an unprecedented activity among the 100,000 people in North China. The fact that this organ for the reconstruction of China, once a passive body, has changed into such a powerful organization for the revival of the people is attracting wide attention.

It has long been felt that North China should be furnished with a strong organ for the renovation of all phases of its daily life, through such similar effective and influential bodies as the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Japan and the Concordia Association in Manchoukuo. Positive action by the Hsin Min Society, therefore, since its inauguration shortly after the outbreak of the China Affair, has been anxiously awaited.

First President Is Ando

The first sign of the expected activity of the Society came when its vice-chairmanship was assumed by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, later appointed the Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. To this Vice-Chairman are attributed many innovations of the system of the Hsin Min Association.

At present the same Association was under the chairmanship of Wang I-tung and Yin Tung. Lieutenant-General Yoshimichi Suzuki also assisted the organ as its highest adviser. Under the society's jurisdiction are included four provinces in North China, having three cities enjoying special municipal status. One of its important activities is the liaison conference held periodically at each of the small sections under the society's jurisdictions. Once a year Peking becomes the seat of the mass assembly of the Society members from all parts of North China.

Changes Occur

There was up to last year no remarkable results obtained through this general assemblage. Around the latter part of August, when many provincial liaison meetings for this year began to be held, however, there suddenly appeared energetic movements and a spirited atmosphere among all the conferees. They positively expressed their view that in order to bring in true prosperity throughout North China, efforts should not be spared by the population to cooperate with Japan whole-heartedly in the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia. The leaders of the Society are now out to straighten up the internal system of their organ to establish a highly effective new structure.

Especially noteworthy in this connection is the guiding principles put by the Society, namely (1) manifestation of the Imperial way of administration, (2) anti-Communism, (3) expansion of productivity and (4) friendly relations with neighboring countries. Soon the time will come when these principles will be carried into practice in a vigorous manner.

MANY MAGAZINES DONATED TO TROOPS ON FRONT LINES

Tokyo Residents Contribute 180,000 Copies to Military Relief Department

More than 180,000 copies of various magazines have been donated by enthusiastic Tokyoites to the Military Relief Department of the War Office to be sent to the officers and men of the Imperial armed forces on the fronts in this far-flung conflict, states Domei.

By the end of September, it is understood, 11,000 copies were turned into the Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Board, 23,000 copies to the Nihonbashi branch of the Nippon Women's Association, and 4,000 copies to the Federation of Cooperative Societies.

All those journals and many more which have been received by other organizations will be sent through the War Office to the Japanese soldiers fighting on all fronts.

Manchoukuo Colonization Plan Started by Kato Is Huge Success

Tenth Anniversary of Launching of Movement Celebrated at Gunjin Kaikan—First Japanese Emigrants Settled in Chiamussu

Ten years ago Saturday, the first batch of Japanese farmer-emigrants started out for Chiamussu in the vast expanse of north Manchoukuo under the leadership of Yoshio Yamasaki, marking the beginning of the now highly successful movement of organized emigration to Manchoukuo.

The tenth anniversary of the launching of this venture was celebrated with an impressive ceremony at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan, Tokyo, October 3, at which the principal speaker was Kanji Kato, the father of this movement, states Domei.

According to Kanji Kato, the success has come as a just reward for the enthusiasm and will power with which he and his associates had fought against obstacles, political, natural and otherwise and for the great sacrifice that had been made, spiritually and materially, for the accomplishment of the task.

Mr. Kato, fondly recalling the experiences of the past, stated as follows:

"For years prior to the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, I had been making a through study of the problem of Japanese farmers. My studies and observations led me to but one conclusion, that the only salvation of the plight of the Japanese farmers lies firstly in teaching them the sacredness of their occupation and the rational management of their farms; secondly in strengthening the cooperative movement and thirdly, in finding for them land to cultivate. Just about the time I had arrived at this conclusion, a student in whom I had instilled the spirit of a farmer, approached me with his troubles, saying that he had neither land to cultivate nor the money with which to purchase a farm. Inspired by the serious plight of this student, I collected a group of student-farmers for a training course in collective farming experiment in Chosen.

"The Manchurian Incident broke out subsequently, affording an access to the vast wasteland of that country.

"The proposal, however, to send farmers to Manchoukuo in organized bodies met with all kinds of obstacles, political and otherwise. Some contended that it was impossible to expect Japanese farmers to compete against the cheap labor of the natives of that country, while others opposed the plan on a political basis.

"Be as it may, I finally managed to secure the collaboration of such eminent leaders as Professors Nasu and Hashimoto of the Tokyo Imperial University, Tadaatsu Ishiguro, the then Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Colonel Itagaki and Lieutenant-Colonel Ishihara of the Kwantung Army, and others, and with their assistance finally succeeded in sending out the first group of 500 Japanese farmers in an organized body to Chiamussu, in the vast expanse of north Manchoukuo ten years ago today, from the Tokyo Station. Since then, many a corps have been dispatched and it is of particular significance that not one has gone on record as a deserter, but that every farmer emigrant is more enthusiastic about the venture then ever before.

"The great contribution that the late Colonel Tetsuo Tomiya, who in those days held the rank of captain and who later died a hero's death in a battle, is particularly memorable, for he was one of the foremost supporters of the movement and it was he who was instrumental in making the plan of sending to Manchoukuo the so-called Youth Volunteers Corps possible, the first of which was dispatched in 1938.

"It is indeed gratifying to note that efforts and sacrifices have not been made in vain and to see that this movement has developed into such a stage that it is supported by even those who at the beginning ten years ago, had stoutly opposed it."

BRITISH USE SOVIETS FOR SELFISH MOTIVE

Believe Red Army's Resistance Will Keep England Safe From German Air Raids

BUT HOPES FAST DISAPPEAR

Reich Can Launch Offensive When Nearly Completed Defense Works Are Finished

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, October 2.—One of the causes of the great anxiety that is being felt in England today is the crumbling of Soviet resistance in face of the German offensive in the present German-Soviet war, and the completing in the east of German defenses; as a result of which England, viewed from a military standpoint, will become isolated.

That England will be faced with a grave threat from the air once Germany consolidates all its defense positions on the Eastern Front is fully realized by the Britishers and reports emanating from London attest to the great anxiety that is being felt. The reopening of German air attacks on England will mean that the German offensives will have shifted from the Eastern to Western Front, and the actual bottling up of the Allied forces in England. Thus, the Soviets have in reality taken upon themselves the task of resisting Germany; on the success of which will depend whether or not England will become isolated. Therefore, the wily Allies are being most careful not to rouse Soviet resentment or indignation in any way.

Two-Sided Attitude

Notwithstanding the present situation, however, the English attitude is an exceedingly complex mixture of dislike and appreciation. This two-sided attitude illustrates most clearly the English national characteristic. Thrown into a hitherto unknown abyss of despair by pending isolation from the European continent, England still harbors apprehensions as to the present and future situation in Europe. It is but natural that England should dislike to see Europe come under Nazi

(Continued on Page 2)

DE GAULLE ANGERED BY ANGLO-U.S. FRAUD

Protests Against Plan to Oust French From West Asia in Favor of Americans

PACT SAID SIGNED IN APRIL

Spread of Washington's Influence Seen as Sign of London's Loss of Power

The United States and Britain in April of this year entered into an agreement to define their influences in West Asia in utter disregard of the De Gaullist's influence over the region, the Nichi Nichi reported on Sunday from Shanghai quoting a Transocean dispatch from Ankara, says Domei.

The agreement, according to the Shanghai dispatch was discussed at Washington and London in March between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, and between Major Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary and John G. Winant, American Ambassador to London. The pact was signed in London by Harry Hopkins, personal envoy of the President, and General George Marshal when they visited the British capital.

It is understood that the British took an attitude to oust French influence from West Asia in order to allow the influence of the United States to be spread there, according to Transocean.

Upon learning of the conclusion of the agreement, the De Gaullists reportedly filed a strong protest with both the American and British Governments, but failed to secure any guarantee for French rights and interests there, the dispatch disclosed.

Meanwhile, the same agreement is said to have a provision regulating the equality of rights and interests of the two countries in Palestine. This provision in the agreement was made under the pressure of Jewish influence in the United States, it is said.

The conclusion of the agreement can be interpreted as the aggression of American imperialism into West Asia over which the United States

(Continued on Page 2)

HEAV [illegible] W DEALT BRIT [illegible] N. AFRICA BY [illegible] N FORCES

Furious [illegible] y Barrage Wreaks [illegible] With Positio [illegible] Alamein

9 R.A.F. PL [illegible] SHOT DOWN

Germans S [illegible] 2,500 American-Made [illegible] Since July In De [illegible] rfare

Domei

ROME, Octo [illegible] Blazing away with intense [illegible] fire, Italian troops yester [illegible] flicted heavy damage on Br [illegible] tions south of Alamein, the [illegible] ommand announced toda [illegible] g that nine British aircraf [illegible] shot down in aerial combats [illegible]

In the Ea [illegible] Mediterranean, Italian warpla [illegible] rting convoys intercepted a [illegible] ed a British aerial formati [illegible] g one plane and compellin [illegible] hers to flee, the announcem [illegible] d.

Meanwhile, [illegible] munique said that one perso [illegible] illed and another wounded [illegible] ritish raiders yesterday m [illegible] nned Punta Secca, Sicily.

U.S. Weap [illegible] enace

Field-Marsha [illegible] n Rommel, under whose [illegible] the German forces have ac [illegible] illiant results in the North [illegible] ampaign, and who is now [illegible], interviewed foreign press [illegible] ndents together with Pr [illegible] Minister Joseph Goebbels [illegible] tober 3. A report to Do [illegible] Berlin gives the interview [illegible] vs:

Question: W [illegible] your opinions with regard t [illegible] an made weapons that h [illegible] tly appeared on the North [illegible] ront?

Answer: A [illegible] made weapons have appeared [illegible] North African front, but the [illegible] e poorly constructed, with [illegible] nt armour, so that they are [illegible] of a menace, although fran [illegible] king the new American tan [illegible] een improved greatly. How [illegible] these tanks have been sh [illegible] the German forces and a [illegible] nothing but skeletons lef [illegible] ind the lines. The number [illegible] destroyed during July by [illegible] an forces ran up to 2,500.

Question: W [illegible] the fighting aspects of th [illegible] forces in desert warfare?

Answer: Th [illegible] officers, making use of th [illegible] rience of African warfar [illegible] an advantage over us on [illegible] at, but their forces, compo [illegible] ritish and natives, have [illegible] ved thorough training and [illegible] ntly their method of warfa [illegible] eedingly inferior. The Ge [illegible] Italian forces are operating [illegible] lose coordination, and un [illegible] aintained also in the comm [illegible] ystems. The war is gainin [illegible] sity with each day, but both [illegible] man and Italian forces, g [illegible] becoming accustomed to [illegible] warfare, are bravely carry [illegible]

Sung Le [illegible] London

Domei

ZURICH, O [illegible] .—Sung Tzu-wen, chief of [illegible] reign Department of the C [illegible] g regime now staying in W [illegible] n will leave shortly for L [illegible] was reported by a London [illegible] ndent of the Zurich Zeitun [illegible]

Dr. Welling [illegible], the Chungking regime's [illegible] ador to London is reporte [illegible] e been ordered to return [illegible] gking to confer with his h [illegible] ernment.

Germans [illegible] sign Stratosphere Bomber Fo [illegible] in Air Attacks on British Isles

Domei

LISBON, O [illegible] —British anti-aircraft gunne [illegible] their powerful high-altitu [illegible] wholly ineffectual yeste [illegible] en a solitary German raide [illegible] ved to be a specially-desig [illegible] tosphere bomber, made its [illegible] pearance over the British I [illegible] out dropping bombs, acco [illegible] London dispatches recei [illegible] today.

The perfo [illegible] the new-type German wa [illegible] s reported to have cause [illegible] sation among British mili [illegible] les, with the opinion bei [illegible] ssed that the aerial war o [illegible] itish Isles may be radically [illegible] by the appearance of these [illegible] rman planes.

These qua [illegible] as said, believe that the my [illegible] bomber was a Heinkel 177-type, specially-designed for high altitude flying.

Meanwhile, the London correspondent of the A.B.C., Spanish journal, speculated that the new bomber has an air-tight compartment and is capable of attaining an altitude of eight miles. He said that the Spitfire and Hurricane fighters will be unable to challenge the high-flying craft.

The A.B.C. correspondent went on to express belief that the new bomber is as almost as big as the British Lancaster bomber and can carry from six to eight tons of bombs.

He furthermore was reported to have stated that these new German stratosphere bombers would be easily able to conduct a roundtrip flight between New York and the European Continent.

Solomons Fight Still Raging

Captain Hiraide Tells People to Renew Their Determination to Crush Enemies and Relieve Men at Front of Any Anxiety About Conditions on Home Front

The first duty of the people behind the guns must be to assure the men on the front lines that all is safe and well at home, declared Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in an address delivered at the Hibiya Public Hall Saturday, the second day of the "Strengthen Aid to Servicemen" campaign.

Warning the nation that the United States is attempting to use Australia as a base for its future operations, he urged the people to renew their determination not to slacken their efforts for the successful prosecution of the war.

Captain Hiraide's speech follows:

There is every indication that the United States intends to counter-attack this country with Australia as a foothold. President Roosevelt stated yesterday at the Supreme Military Committee meeting that the scheme of the formation of a second front in Europe should be given up and instead the Allies' spear must be directed primarily against Japan.

Americans Covetous

What thoughts the United States secretly harbors about Australia is clear. Expecting the downfall of the British Empire, the United States intends to inherit Australia, the biggest land owned by Britain. If Japan should occupy Australia, that legacy would disappear. Therefore, the United States will try to obtain possession of it by all means.

It is also anticipated that America plans to counter-attack Japan with Australia as a base. The fact that the Solomon Islands were sought and still are being sought by America indicates clearly what the United States is thinking of doing with Australia.

What has become of the Solomons? As it is to be announced by the Imperial Headquarters, I am not in a position to state what is taking place in the Solomons. But I will tell you briefly what is happening in certain waters.

The enemy was generous enough to leave splendid decoys in that area, to which the enemy must supply food ammunition and re-enforcements. What transports and warcraft to escort the transports will the enemy employ? This is an interesting problem.

Prepared for Anything

The entire nation realizes that the War of Greater East Asia will be a protracted one, and is prepared for it. But it is also true that the people desire the early conclusion of the war, with a glorious victory on our side. If the people so desire, the method to be resorted to is the rapid destruction of the enemy's fighting force. However, as the enemy is 6,000 miles away from Japan, it is not possible to expect an earlier development of the war.

Captain Hideo Hiraide

It would be ideal to lure the enemy as close to us as possible, if such can be done. The decoys, however, serve the purpose completely. Against the enemy lured by their own decoy, we have many things to do. We sent to the watery graves enemy warships and aircraft carriers, shot down attacking planes and annihilated their military strength on land.

However, to utilize the decoys as effectively as possible, we should not annihilate these enemy remnants too early. The decoys should be completely annihilated when and if they have become useless.

Announcement Expected

The entire nation will soon hear the announcement accompanied by the "Gunkan March," regarding the fate of the enemy's several aircraft carriers, over 10 transports and an equal number of other warcrafts.

The war is not to be fought in passivity. The enemy has his air bases near his home, and we must sally forth, no matter what the distance.

The life or death fight is now being carried on. And the actual situation is that several days after the destruction of enemy planes our fliers often found the enemy aircraft unit re-enforced. This indicates the industrial power and richness in the resources of the United States.

Our men at the front are always ready to plunge into action any moment the orders are given. Every flying corps makes it a rule to rest and sleep under the wings of its aircraft. They are of the view that the Nippon soldiers should fight like good samurais of the past. They regard it ignoble to be taken by surprise.

Once engaged in actual battle, their only thought is to win. Of course, they are times when the thoughts of these brave fighters will, when they are enjoying the full moon in the cool breeze at the seaside, stray to their homes. The duty of the home front comes here. Those behind the firing lines are duty-bound to see to it that an adequate supply of ammunition and provisions for the fighters and that the security of the livelihood of families

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CHINESE REDS CLASH WITH CHIANG'S MEN

Heavy Casualties Suffered by Both Sides in Internecine Battle

Friction between Chinese-Communist troops and Chungking regulars is growing worse, several clashes having taken place between the two factions in southeastern Shansi Province resulting in the deaths of hundreds of troops, states an Asahi dispatch, according to Domei.

On September 1, the papers said the villages of Sipao, Sihan, Choutung and Tunghan near Hukwanghsien were the scenes of a terrific struggle between 300 troops of the Chungking Reserve 8th Division, re-enforced by an unknown number of Hukwanghsien militiamen, who engaged six or seven hundred Communist troops and 300 militia. The number of casualties suffered by the Communist troops in this battle which lasted until September 12 is believed to be more than 200 dead and wounded.

Another clash between the two forces occurred on September 17 when Chiang's troops attacked the headquarters of the Hukwanghsien

(Continued on Page 2)

Nanking Government To Get 3rd Shipment Of Japanese Aircraft

Domei

NANKING, October 3.—A special ceremony marking the formal delivery by Japan of the third batch of aircraft purchased by the Chinese National Government under the provisions of the recently concluded Sino-Japanese Loan Agreement, will be held here on October 7, in the presence of high-ranking Japanese and Chinese military and government leaders, it was learned today. The first delivery of training planes and the second of transport planes were made in the middle of September and on October 1, respectively. The planes involved are slated to be incorporated into the Chinese air force.

LARGE BANKING INSTITUTION IN JAVA ISLAND TO RE-OPEN

Measure Taken by Military Authorities to Meet Growing Demand for Money

Domei

BATAVIA, October 3.—In order to meet the growing demand for money among the inhabitants in Java, the Japanese Military Administration decided to re-open the Allgemeene Volks Kredit Bank from today.

The Allgemeene Volks Kredit Bank has its head offices in Batavia with approximately 67 branches throughout Java, 80 per cent of the customers of the Bank being Indonesians.

The re-opening of the bank is expected to spell a boon to the inhabitants.

CUBA, MEXICO SIGN PACT

Step Taken to Lessen U-Boat Menace In Caribbean

Domei

LISBON, October 3.—A joint defense pact was signed today between the Governments of Cuba and Mexico, according to a report from Mexico City.

The measure, it is understood, was taken with the view of lessing the Axis submarine menace in the Caribbean Sea.

ALLIED STAFF SPLIT OVER WAR STRATEGY

Formation of Second Front in Europe Now Believed to Be Impossible

Domei

ZURICH, October 1.—The formation of a second front in Europe during this year is believed impossible by the United States and British Joint Military Staff because of the change in American strategy, causing the assignment of a large force to the Pacific, the Zuricher Zeitung today reported from London.

The change in American strategy, continued the report, resulted from the difference of opinions between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Joint Military Staff, particularly between the President and General George Marshal, Chief of Staff of the American Army and Admiral Ernest King, Chief of naval operations.

President Roosevelt's intention to make Admiral William D. Leahy, former chief of naval operations as his representative on the Joint Military Staff, outranking General Marshal, Admiral King and General Dill, Chief of Staff of the British forces, is attributable to his ambition to control the opinion of the Staff, the report pointed out.

Leaders of the American Army and Navy, however, hold the opinion that the personal view of the President who attaches importance to the formation of the second front should not be accepted as that of the Joint Military Staff, but that, on the contrary, the view of the committee must be respected, the report revealed.

Citing the fact that Admiral Leahy is authorized to form the munition production program, distribution of munitions and their transportation plan, and that Britain has to abide by the decision of the Joint Military Staff, the report asserted that the United States has greater influence over the conduct of the current war.

Herriot Confined

Domei

VICHY, October 2.—Edouard Herriot, former Premier of France and actually Mayor of Lyons, yesterday was confined in his residence in Isere Department by the police, south-eastern France.

AXIS FORCES SMASH SOVIET RELIEF UNIT IN FIERCE FIGHTING

Several Hundred Red Prisoners Taken by Germans in Stalingrad Sector

LAKE LADOGA BATTLE ENDS

Reich Forces Capture 244 Tanks, 307 Cannon, 492 Trench Mortars

Domei

BERLIN, October 3.—In the southern and the northern sectors of Stalingrad, German forces yesterday hurled back strong Soviet relief columns after severe fighting, the German High Command announced today, adding that 41 Red tanks were destroyed.

The communique said that in the Rzhev sector, several hundred Red troops were taken prisoner and 26 tanks, 44 guns, and numerous other arms were seized or destroyed, when German forces repelled a Soviet counter-attack.

Along the Caspian Sea and district of Lower Volga, German and Rumanian air forces blasted Soviet trains carrying war supplies, the announcement said, while in the Caucasus district, attacks were continued against Soviet mountain positions.

On the night of October 1, German motor torpedoboats darted into the British Channel in the face of severe enemy fire and destroyed a 2,500-ton merchantman and another escort vessel, besides damaging one merchant ship.

During daytime yesterday, German air units were said to have carried out low altitude attacks against important military establishments on the southern coast of Britain.

Meanwhile, the communique declared that five British bombers and seven fighter-crafts were shot down yesterday when British air units carried out a raid over the western part of Germany, causing slight damage to the residential section of several towns.

Take Vantage Points

Domei

BERLIN, October 2.—German forces smashing Soviet resistance at Stalingrad have secured a highly-advantageous position for attacking the industrial section lying in the northern part of the city, and are tightening their pressure on the Red defenders, according to latest dispatches from the Soviet-German war-front.

However, Soviet forces were said to be counter-attacking furiously from the northern part of Stalingrad and in the area between the Volga and Don Rivers.

In the Tuapse sector, German legions reportedly are blasting their way through ravines and other natural obstacles in their drive against Red troops, while in the Terek area, no appreciable German advance has been reported so far.

Meanwhile, in the Leningrad area, Soviet troops were said to be attempting to break through the German ring of encirclement.

Soviets Retreat

Domei

MOSCOW, October 3.—Under the strong pressure of the German forces, the Soviet troops in the Mozdok and Novorossisk sectors have been obliged to retreat, according to an announcement made last night by the Soviet Information Bureau.

In the Mozdok sector, a part of the Soviet forces, at first, succeeded in repulsing the repeated German attacks but, owing to the pressure of reinforced German offensive, they were pushed back.

The announcement further stated that severe engagements are being carried on in the Stalingrad sector, where the Germans are sending out infantry and tanks in order to pierce through the Soviet defense line.

At other points, the Soviets, it is claimed, are slowly but gradually advancing, while in the southern part the Germans with 50 tanks advanced and succeeded in driving a wedge into the Soviet positions. In the northwestern part, the Germans are said to be taking the initiative.

7 Divisions Annihilated

Domei

BERLIN, October 3.—Assisted by the Luftwaffe, German forces have surrounded and virtually annihilated seven divisions of the Red Army in a sanguinary struggle south of Lake Ladoga, the High Command

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HOUSE OF COMMONS TO AIR INDIAN ISSUE

Manchester Guardian Assails Government for Inability to Find Solution

Domei

ZURICH, October 2.—The Indian problem will receive a thorough airing in the House of Commons soon when the debate on the bill presented by Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, which provides principally the extension of the Indian Provincial Government's extraordinary powers during the duration of the war.

Commenting on the situation, a London correspondent of the Zuricher Zeitung said that it is likely that Prime Minister Churchill will open the debate by discussing the provisions of the bill rather than take up the Indian issue on the basis of the Conservative motion, approving the Government's stand in the Indian crisis.

The correspondent predicted that the outcome of the debates will end in the government's victory because the Conservatives are fully backing Churchill's Indian policy. However, it was added that a lively criticism of the bill and the Government's policy was expected from the Liberal, Labor and Independent benches.

The debates are expected to touch upon American efforts in seeking a solution to the Indian impasse, particularly in view of the recent appeal directed to President Roosevelt by 55 prominent Americans and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. However, it is recalled that the British press ignored this and also the meeting of the American committee for India's participation in the war.

London political circles, however, believe that Prime Minister Churchill cannot ignore the request of Upton Sinclair, Pearl Buck and other American intellectuals to accept Chungking-American mediation.

Meanwhile, the Manchester Guardian editorially warned the Government and Parliament that the "artificial calm" prevailing in India is unacceptable and urged that a solution be sought. The daily paper added that if Britain cannot negotiate with the Congress Party, it should open discussions with other parties who in turn should approach the Congress.

British Use Soviets For Selfish Motive

(Continued From Page 1)

influence or be swayed by Communism, both of which England heartily hates. However, judging from remarks and actions of the Allied leaders recently, England has come to the conclusion that she must submit to either a Nazi or Communistic Europe, although of course, she may succeed in forming a new set up in Europe through the interference of the Allied countries. Consequently, at present various diverse opinions have arisen, within England, with regard to plans for the consummation of the war.

For example, as representative of the most anti-Soviet opinion, the Catholic Herald, an influential Catholic paper, says: "The alliance with Soviet Russia has given to the Catholic nations of Europe a very unfavorable opinion, therefore alliance with the Soviets is not desirable." The Catholic nations referred to are obviously France and Spain. The anti-Soviet Catholic organizations, holding completely aloof from the Soviets, plan, on the other hand, to carry out the war against Germany by using religion and humanitarian principles as weapons.

Under the present circumstances, however, there appear to be no prospects of England being able to adopt such a policy in reality, although the visit of Roosevelt's special envoy, Myron Taylor, to the Vatican is receiving favorable comment in the Allied Press, quite in contrast to the unfavorable reception of the Willkie statement.

Motivated by Necessity

All these points lay bare the fact that England's approach to the Soviet is motivated solely by urgent necessity. As a result, criticism of the Soviets is strictly prohibited in public, and the Conservatives and extreme Leftists are seen joining the Rightists and Communists in singing the praises of Soviet Russia at gatherings. The conditions are such that Soviet Ambassador to London Maisky, a Bolshevist who had been exiled to Siberia once, has now been made an honorary member of an exclusive aristocratic club.

However, what the Allied leaders are thinking of secretly is another matter, and in all probability England is dreaming of a reconstructed Europe without Nazi or Soviet influence. England's secret thoughts undoubtedly run along the following vein: Germany cannot be defeated by Soviet strength alone, England must strike the last blow on Germany.

The Allied leaders are hoping to utilize the Vatican as the root of their anti-Socialist and anti-Nazism propaganda, for the significance of Myron Taylor's call on the Vatican lies herein.

Press Comments

Sunday, October 4

ASAHI—Peace Rumors Swept Away
TOKYO—More Leadership for Home Front
NICHI NICHI—Sanguineness on War Fronts

Peace Rumors Swept Away

ASAHI—Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican, is said to have been received in audience by the Pope several times during his recent stay of two weeks at the seat of the Papacy. A Swedish paper reports that the envoy, during the audience, clarified the American President's attitude against all peace approaches.

That America is in no position to accept the alleged Papal peace mediation we have no doubt. The Pope's terms of peace, according to his own paper, are that all peoples in the world would be able to righteously enjoy prosperity and welfare. To bring about such a peace, he is seeking all possible chances to make approaches to the belligerent nations, the paper alleged.

This offer of peace by the Holy See, if really made as reported by the press, could not be accepted by President Roosevelt in view of the latter's intentions to gain American hegemony over all other nations. Evidently there is a great gap between the Pope's opinions and those of the power-seeking President.

The special envoy's mission to the Vatican is suspected of having some ulterior aim. This is judged from the rather long stay at the seat of the Vatican of the envoy.

Some quarters are of the view that the envoy visited the Pope to solicit his understanding of the American plight which compelled her to seek a Soviet-American understanding. If this is correct we have no doubt as to the impossibility of any compromise being effected between the Pope and the American President on this question. The Vatican is the headquarters of Catholicism which is diagonally opposed to Bolshevism. From the same viewpoint, we can easily see that the President's envoy has also failed in attempting to persuade the Holy See to act so as to alienate one Axis nation from another, which is alleged to have been the case by other quarters.

There are, furthermore, various peace rumors afloat independent of the suspected mission of Myron Taylor. Some say that the Pope on his own initiative is planning for a Soviet-German peace, but how can the Pope, as long as he is antagonistic against Soviet regime, dare mediate between that Government and the Reich? That there cannot be any peace moves at this stage of the World War was positively declared in Reichsfuehrer Hitler's speech a few days ago.

All peace rumors are now to be regarded as nothing backed with any possibility of being realized. This we can say from the nature of the present War. What is left for us to do is to closely watch the further progress of the hostilities which is to be waged with renewed vigor after the coming winter.

More Leadership for Home Front

TOKYO SHIMBUN—A long-term war requires an ever-progressing conduct of domestic politics. Politics are to the war what the ground forces on an air base are to the flier taking off from the field. To meet the large-scale requirements of goods on the war front, those leading the home front should be constantly on their effort to supply enough for the firing lines. The intensification of the home front efficiency is thus an ever-increasing necessity.

There are, among the questions for our home front to attend to, the increase of transportation capacity, re-examination of the national requisition system, price of commodities, reorganization of provincial governments, security of foodstuffs for the nation, educational reform and the fight against tuberculosis. The Government, faced with these questions, is supposed to be exerting all efforts in its formation of measures to solve first the most important problems.

Of all the important reforms none are more important than those directly concerned with the successful execution of the current War. Then, there is the problem of introducing a domestic structure as best suited to carry out these vitally needed measures most effectively.

We hear that the needed structure, as far as its rudiments go, has been completed. Now it is all up to the competent leaders to do their best along the lines indicated by the rudimental structure, it is alleged by some quarters. We admit that this is true to a large extent and agree that most of the future measures may be worked along the lines already suggested in the established fundamental principles. At the same time, however, it may not be out of place now to carefully examine the established principles and see the necessity of adding or withdrawing some items in them. And here, we want to draw the attention of the interested authorities on one essential point that all systems and regulations are best applied by the men sitting behind them, these men are the final factors in all good undertakings. A good example is our Cabinet system. None can possibly allege that it has undergone any remarkable innovation since its initiation, but we can very well assert that the present one is working best among all the preceding ministeries. The reason is the men composing it. Hundreds of control systems newly introduced are all operating smoothly, and this success may all be attributed to the power of the men forming the Cabinet.

This new trend of leadership, however, is as yet almost limited to the Cabinet structure—the test, either Governmental or civilian, being left in the hands of the old-order people. This state of things should be rectified in some way or other. We dare call it one of the urgent needs of the day.

Sanguineness on War Fronts

NICHI NICHI—Reichsfuehrer Hitler, in his speech on September 30, expressed his firm determination to reduce Stalingrad, and we have no doubt about the imminence of the fall of the besieged city.

What concerns us most in this connection is the fact that the opposing armies are revealing great fighting spirit in this vital sector of war, close hand-to-hand encounters occurring incessantly between the Reich and Soviet forces. It is a genuine case of holocaust and nothing else. There we can see, side by side with the Wehrmacht's all sweeping prowess, the actual death-defying resistance on the part of the Red troops.

A latest report has it that one ammunition plant in Stalingrad containing 3,000 Red troops and factory workers was blasted in one explosion. How the Red Army defenders are sticking to their posts is enough to surprise even us, the Japanese nation, the valor and patriotism of whose troops are unprecedented in the world.

We should remember this unflinching fighting spirit found among the fighters on the Eastern Front. Here we also should bear in mind the nature of the fighting spirit manifested by the Anglo-Saxon race, particularly the British. Britain, it is true, has so far suffered tremendous losses. She is now in a position not to be able to maintain her minimum volume of shipping calculated at 10,000,000 tons. Yet, for all the reports telling of her lowered fighting spirit, it may legitimately be stated that the old country is still left with some amount of her power of resistance.

Some will refer to the recent British failure in her attempt of landing some soldiers at Dieppe, and regard this as an eloquent sign of her lowered fighting spirit. The same incident, however, may be taken as a clear indicator to show the British race's inherent boldness to do things daringly when there are scanty hopes of success. We may do well to note that the Anglo-Saxon race inherits the spirit of his ancestors.

One reason for the remarkable manifestation of fighting spirit on all fronts in Europe may be found in the fact that all these belligerent nations experienced the throes of war during World War I, of which Japan and the United States of America could not taste much because of their remoteness from the main theater of the war.

Another reason, more important in its nature, is that the present War is being fought with the total strength of each fighting nation. The War cannot be lost without the corresponding loss of the national existence of the beaten countries. There is, therefore, no clearly-delineated distinction between the firing and home fronts. The last European War had some nature of a total war, but compared with the present one, it lacked the thought backing it, which is full out in the current affair.

The present War is being fought between two camps whose outlook on the world is irretrievably different. This leads to the conclusion that the final issue will see the total destruction of one camp. Therein lies the inevitable course of the present total warfare. It is quite natural, therefore that great fighting spirit should be in evidence on all fronts in Europe, which, though not startling invincible armed forces n, is worth the attention apanese behind the guns.

SOLOMON TTLE STILL NUING

(Continued ge 1)

whose membe one to the front are assur

Work o ines

The Japane arines are vigilantly cru Coral Sea, close to the Solo ds and elsewhere, to keep any enemy ships which m t to contact the men the e left behind.

Just imagine f the undersea crews. The ave time to breathe the ai he sea, and it is not very e to be confined in a small heir narrow seacraft. Thei cheer comes only when th found an enemy vessel, rge aircraft carrier, which em a good chance of sendi e bottom of the sea.

Then there urface warships detailed here on the sea. Once in hey receive orders to co at certain spots to stage ch glorious battles as those Solomons or in the Coral S ose surface ships, some s d ones are charged with o patrol the coasts of their The crews of these ships ave a good night of sleep.

Regarding trol duties, the work is rried on in close cooperat the Army. There is no when these patrols ships with some formidable fo form of a powerful fleet. times, they are doomed to eir hopeless engagements l samurai.

Es

Then there other ships even smaller patrol vessels. These a escort ships. Theirs is the rotect transports which ortant foodstuffs and othe ies both for the firing line home front. These ships epth-charges, our escort shi uffered only six losses. Ju of the constant watch ke escort ships so that they r fail to detect a periscop ng from the sea surface, o five inches high.

The most co ich is entertained by the the front is how the home aring. They think they can od fight only when the peo d the guns are leading a me life. In this respect, t behind the guns have an mission.

Let me give xample. Once one of our la mbat planes was severely h enemy base by enemy fire e plane was well in its p fight, with the result that nt officer in the plane w ely injured. When he was back to the base, he was reathing his last. Just bef ied, he asked his comrad bedside to carry a messag mother. He said he was so e should die without rende remarkable service for th The commander of his h impressed with this wor alled at his home personal he found an aged mother, all appearances, did not e a woman who reared s ave warrant officer. Anyho pparent how deeply the fluences the fighting lines.

Spirit hood

This led me think that whatever diffi ay beset Japan, we can re spirit of the mothers. In rds, the interchange of w ght between the firing line home front is a strong nt moulding the spirit of on the front lines.

It may be no our enemies, after their su var reverses, are now inten make up for their loss th onomic and ideological They are mobilizing eve ble material power at their Out of the old United Stat is now being born a total-wa

The Americ rplanes are gradually incr size. By around next s ere will appear huge U.S. which can make a non-st to Japan. If there should co a time when America succeeds in a stratospheric flying, we will have to contend with a worthy enemy.

Those at the home front must see that the soldiers on the battlefront have nothing to worry about the conditions back home.

Eleven Japanese Student Fliers Take Off On Goodwill Flight to Manchoukuo Capital

Eleven Japanese student fliers took off from the Haneda Airport early Sunday morning on a goodwill flight to Manchoukuo with the dual purpose of returning the visit recently paid to this country by a Manchoukuo air squadron and of congratulating Manchoukuo on its tenth anniversary, according to Domei.

Amid a warm send-off by numerous people, including relatives of the students and those concerned in the undertaking, the planes left the airport in three formations under the general supervision of Major-General Susumu Sato, assistant chief of the training headquarters of the Aviation Association of Japan.

The first formation took to the air at 6:20 a.m. and was followed closely by the two other formations. The squadron will complete the first lap of its goodwill flight at Fukuoka.

The student fliers include Jiro Shinohara of Meiji University, Tetsuo Kitamura of Keio University, Yasuo Umezu of Rikkyo University, Mitsuo Ichiyama and Iwao Okayama of Kwansai University, Sennosuke Tagawa of the Miye Higher Agricultural School, Eurichi Karatsu of the Nagoya Higher Technical School, Teruhiko Takeoka of Tohoku Imperial University, and Junzo Iwaoka of Kyushu Imperial University.

Axis Forces Smash Soviet Relief Unit In Fierce Fighting

(Continued From Page 1)

announced today, adding that 12,370 additional Soviet troops have been taken prisoner. The communique estimated the number of Soviet troops killed at 28,000.

Spoils taken by the German army in the course of the battle were listed as 244 tanks, 307 cannons, 492 trench mortars and 8?3 machine-guns.

Meanwhile, the High Command said that German forces attacking Stalingrad from the north have succeeded in capturing a number of military objectives.

Decries Allied Aid

Domei

LISBON, October 3.—With the mounting crisis of Stalingrad, the Red Star, the organ of the Red army, bluntly expressed its dissatisfaction toward the Allies over the problem of the formation of a second front, in its editorial entitled, "Stalingrad and Verdun" which appeared Saturday, reports a dispatch from Moscow.

"Once Verdun was saved through the close joint operations of the armies of the Allies," stated the article, "and the then Russian army, through its diversion operations, contributed much toward the defense of Verdun.

"In the first World War, the French army succeeded in defending Verdun by dint of help extended by the Allied forces. Thus, the world was saved from German domination.

"In the battle of Verdun of 1916, there appeared no tanks and planes, and if they did, they were negligible. However, now several thousand tanks are rushing against Stalingrad and the sky is covered with attacking German planes.

"Fifteen divisions or so were used in attacking Verdun. But we are now facing some 30 German divisions in the fight in Stalingrad. Verdun was saved by the mutual assistance of the Allies. With Verdun on the verge of collapse, the then French High Command appealed to other members of the Allies and said that the British army should commence offensive operations immediately so that the French army may remain on the front.

"In response to the French army's appeal, the then Russian army started an action for the rescue of Verdun, although it was not fully prepared for the action.

"Field-Marshal Joffre, the then supreme commander of the French army stated that the Russian act resulted in the wholesale change of the war situation.

"Receiving the French demand for rescue operation, the British army also started a new offensive. As a result, the German army was forced to form three fronts at the same time against Britain. France and Russia. Thus, Verdun was saved.

"The Red army has been continuing the fierce battle against the Germans for one year and four months. Nevertheless, no rescue is coming to the Red army from the Allies. This is the difference seen in the cases of Verdun and Stalingrad.."

LARGE MOVE UNDER WAY TO UP NATION'S HEALTH

Plan Is to Establish Total of 20,000 Physical Culture Centers in 2 Years

The Physicians Association of Japan will launch a movement for the promotion of national health in cooperation with the Minister of Public Welfare, according to Domei.

Acting on the basis of a decision reached at a meeting of its leaders on September 30, the association has worked out a concrete plan whereby members will be dispatched to various parts of the country to help organize national health associations. It is the aim of the Physicians Association to increase the number of national health associations to 7,000 by the end of this year from the present 1,800.

The final objective of the movement now being launched is to establish a total of 20,000 national health associations during the next two years.

Chinese Reds Clash With Chiang's Men

(Continued from Page 1)

warlord, located near Ankoutung in Hukwanghsien, with the object of destroying this petty communistic regime. As a retaliatory measure, it was said, the Communist forces attacked the regulars of the Chungking army garrisoned at Taiyangtung, a village 13 kilometers southwest of Koping, killing the garrison commander and capturing several high officers.

Concordia House Proposed

Domei

HSINKING, October 2.—A motion for the construction of the Concordia House as proposed by the delegates of East Hsing-an Province was adopted at the round-table conference during the second day meeting of the second Concordia Association convention in session here. Details of the plan will be left to the Headquarters of the Concordia Association, it is understood.

'BIG SIX' BASEBALL NOW IN FULL SWING

Capacity Crowd Flocks to Jingu Diamond to Enjoy Triple-Header Sunday

The attraction of seeing all teams of the Tokyo University Big Six Baseball League battle in a triple-header, brought a capacity crowd to the Meiji Shrine stadium, Sunday. In the opener, Waseda and Hosei fought to a 2-all nine inning tie. Other scores were Imperial 3, Keio 2 and Meiji 5, Rikkyo 2.

In the morning tilt, the Hosei nine got away winging, scoring a run in the first inning. Kageyama drew a pass, Sakami popped out to first and after Hattori walked, Yuki fetched home a run with a sharp single to left.

Waseda, however, took a one run lead in the fifth scoring two runs. Takano opened the inning by getting a free pass. Okegawa then laid down a pretty bunt in front of the plate and as Ito threw to second, all hands were safe and Takano continued to third. Machiya then singled sharply to left scoring Takano.

Although the next two batters were retired, Uri came through with a hit to center scoring Machiya, ending Waseda's scoring for the day.

In the eighth, Hosei went to work on Yoshimura to tie the game on three hits. Yuki opened by singling to center and advanced to second on Yamamoto's hit to center. Uchiyama, pinch batting for Sugimoto forced Yamamoto at second on a bunt. Honda then evened matters by getting a one base blow to right scoring Yuki for the tying run.

Hosei threatened in the seventh by filling the bags but failed to score. Two hits and a walk found Hosei men on every base with one away, but Yoshimura tightened and retired the next two men with ease.

Hosei collected nine hits off Eijiro Yoshimura while Waseda connected for seven safeties off Susumu Yuki. Both nines played errorless ball.

Rallying in the eighth and ninth innings, Imperial nosed out Keio 3 to 2 on four hits. Oshima, Keio's hurler pitched beautiful ball, but faulty support and the fact that Keio was unable to garner more than six hits off three Imperial pitchers cost Oshima the game.

HOSEI	AB	R	H	E
Kageyama, cf	3	1	1	0
Sakami, rf	3	0	0	0
Hattori, 2b	4	0	1	0
Yuki, p	4	1	1	0
Yamamoto, ss	4	0	2	0
Sugimoto, lf	4	0	0	0
Honda, 1b	4	0	2	0
Goto, c	2	0	0	0
Ohashi, 3b	3	0	1	0
Tsukamoto	1	0	0	0
Tobari, rf	1	0	0	0
Uchiyama	0	0	0	0
Shirota, lf	0	0	0	0
Ito, c	2	0	1	0
Total	35	2	9	0

WASEDA	AB	R	H	E
Mori, 2b	4	0	2	0
Uri, cf	4	0	0	0
Kondo, c	4	0	1	0
Kasahara, 1b	3	0	0	0
Yoshimura, p	3	0	1	0
Yoshie, lf	3	0	1	0
Takano, rf	3	1	1	0
Okezawa, ss	1	0	0	0
Machiya, 3b	4	1	1	0
Yamashita	0	0	0	0
Nagatani, ss	1	0	0	0
Ogata	1	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	0

Scores:

Hosei	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0	—2
Waseda	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	—2
Keio	0 0 1	1 0 0	0 0 0	—2
Imperial	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 1	—3

De Gaulle Angered By Anglo-U.S. Fraud

(Continued from Page 1)

hitherto had had no influence.

Thus, since the beginning of this year, the United States has steadily pushed its aggressive policy into West Asia, taking advantage of the weakening of British influence in that part of the world and under pretext of assistance to the Soviets, the report said.

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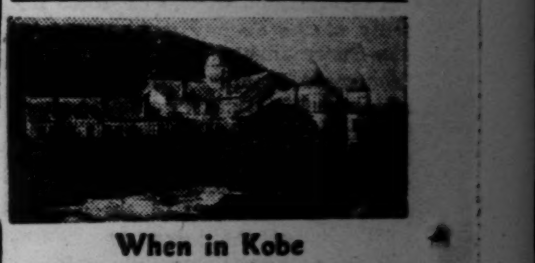

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A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1 The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2 The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:

Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.

4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

大東亞戰爭標語募集

募集標語

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INTERNEES' PLIGHT UNDER BRITISH TOLD

All Japanese, Including Women, Were Treated as Felons, Evacuee Reveals

Lack of proper food, ventilation and being constantly guarded with pointed guns, were only a few of the hardships suffered by the Japanese internees in Prana Kila, New Delhi, India, at the hands of the British. This most inhuman and merciless treatment was revealed by a former Nichi Nichi correspondent at Shonan who, with the internees, safely arrived at Yokohama on September 27 aboard the exchange liner, Tatuta Maru.

According to his report, all the Japanese residents in Malaya, Sarawak, British Borneo, Burma, India, and Ceylon were arrested by the British on the outbreak of the war and after confinement in various localities they were finally brought to Prana Kila in New Delhi, where they were interned for the last nine months. About 2,900 Japanese were imprisoned, the majority of whom came from the Malay Peninsula. Those who lived in the remote sections of Malay were forced to travel approximately 4,000 miles confronted with extreme cruelties and abuses before they were brought to New Delhi.

Cruelty Described

The bitter injustices experienced by these Malay residents are given in the following account.

Early in the morning of December 8, the day of the declaration of war, most of the Japanese men residing in Shonan were arrested and taken to the police station. None of us were allowed to take any personal belongings. On the way, we heard the roaring sounds of the Japanese planes over our heads. No sooner had we arrived at the police station than we were again transported to the harbor. Each of us was ordered to wear a tin arm-band marked with a number. Then we were packed into a small boat, of 1,200 tons or so, which sailed late that afternoon. This was only the prelude to the succeeding days of hardship and suffering.

Rude Australian soldiers relentlessly pointed guns at us, treating us as if we were criminals. Finally, we reached Port Swettenham, a Malayan seaport in the Strait of Malacca, and were immediately transferred to a quarantine station.

Meanwhile, the other Japanese men, living in various provinces of the peninsula, were also arrested on the 8th and after a short confinement in prisons and police stations were brought to Port Swettenham. Given neither food nor drink, they had to travel in enclosed trains and buses under strict observation.

A few days later, the speedy march of the Japanese Army from the north, made it necessary for the British to move us elsewhere. We were now divided into four groups, each to be transported in intervals of three or four days. We, of the first group, were loaded into a wagon, which was hot and stuffy as all windows were closely shut. Many found it hard to breathe and consequently fainted when the doors were once more opened after arriving at Swettenham Harbor. There, we were pushed into a small steamboat, no better than those used for the transportation of criminals or slaves. A putrid odor permeated the air. Indignation and fury welled within us, but without any weapons we seemed helpless while the threatening rifles once more confronted us from all directions.

We were not informed of our destination, but a fisherman among us, somehow guessed that we were headed for Shonan. Sure enough, the next day, the boat anchored in Shonan Harbor. The relief that we experienced in seeing our dwelling place once more was indeed short-lived as we were immediately whisked off to prison.

Perpetually on the Move

With the commencement of the bombings by the Japanese Air Force, the British officials again decided to change our environment. This time, we were divided into two parties, and the first group was loaded on the deck of a transport, not more than 6,000 tons. After a whole day of waiting and delay, the boat finally steamed out of the harbor on January 7. Looking back at the city which had once been their home, the former Shonan residents could do nothing to keep back their tears. Dim outlines of volcanoes were seen in the horizon while passing through the Sunda Strait, and at last on January 16, Calcutta was reached.

From there, a long, tedious, three day's ride in a third-class train was to ensue. During this trip of more than 70 hours, we were given food only twice. This consisted of boiled rice, sprinkled with beans, but the odor of kerosene was so strong that although we were ravenously hungry, none of us could even touch it. At a certain station we lined up for four exhaustive hours only to receive two potatoes. After travelling for three weary days, we finally arrived at our destination and were confined in the Prana Kila internment camp on the 21st.

The women and children from St. Johns were compelled to leave Shonan two or three days later and joined us at the internment camp on January 25.

We were informed that the Japanese residents in Rangoon, who numbered 68 including women and children, were similarly arrested on December 8 and taken to a prison on the outskirts of the city. After a week's confinement, they were transferred to Thayet-myo on the banks of the Irrawaddy River. It was rather cold there, but no bedding was provided. On January 12, the men were ordered by the British to walk all the way down to the harbor, to be transported from there to Rangoon. After being locked up in either a prison or a detention house until January 17, they were carried to Calcutta on board a small boat.

Miserable Life in Tents

The Japanese residing in Calcutta were taken to William fortress on the outbreak of the war and were forced to live in tents till they were finally moved to New Delhi on January 31. The Bombay residents were likewise arrested on the same day and were confined in a place some 100 miles southeast of the city. After leading a miserable life in tents for two months, they were transferred to the Prana Kila camp on February 5. Those from Ceylon arrived on March 1.

To our overwhelming joy, the Imperial Forces successfully completed their victorious occupation of Malaya and other Southern Regions and as a result we were released from our misery and suffering. During our trip from the camp to Bombay, we were accorded the best treatment since our internment. The food was more palatable and we were even allowed the freedom of getting out of the train whenever it stopped at different stations. However, six of our countrymen were attacked by dysentery and several others by malaria, and though suffering intensely, they were not given medical treatment or medicine. Nothing could have been more tragic and pitiful than to have witnessed the deaths of our six compatriots; deaths, which were due entirely to the utter and gross neglect of the British.

We were still kept under the vigilant watch of 50 Indian guards, all armed with rifles.

(To Be Continued)

Shanghai Prices Checked

C.P.S.

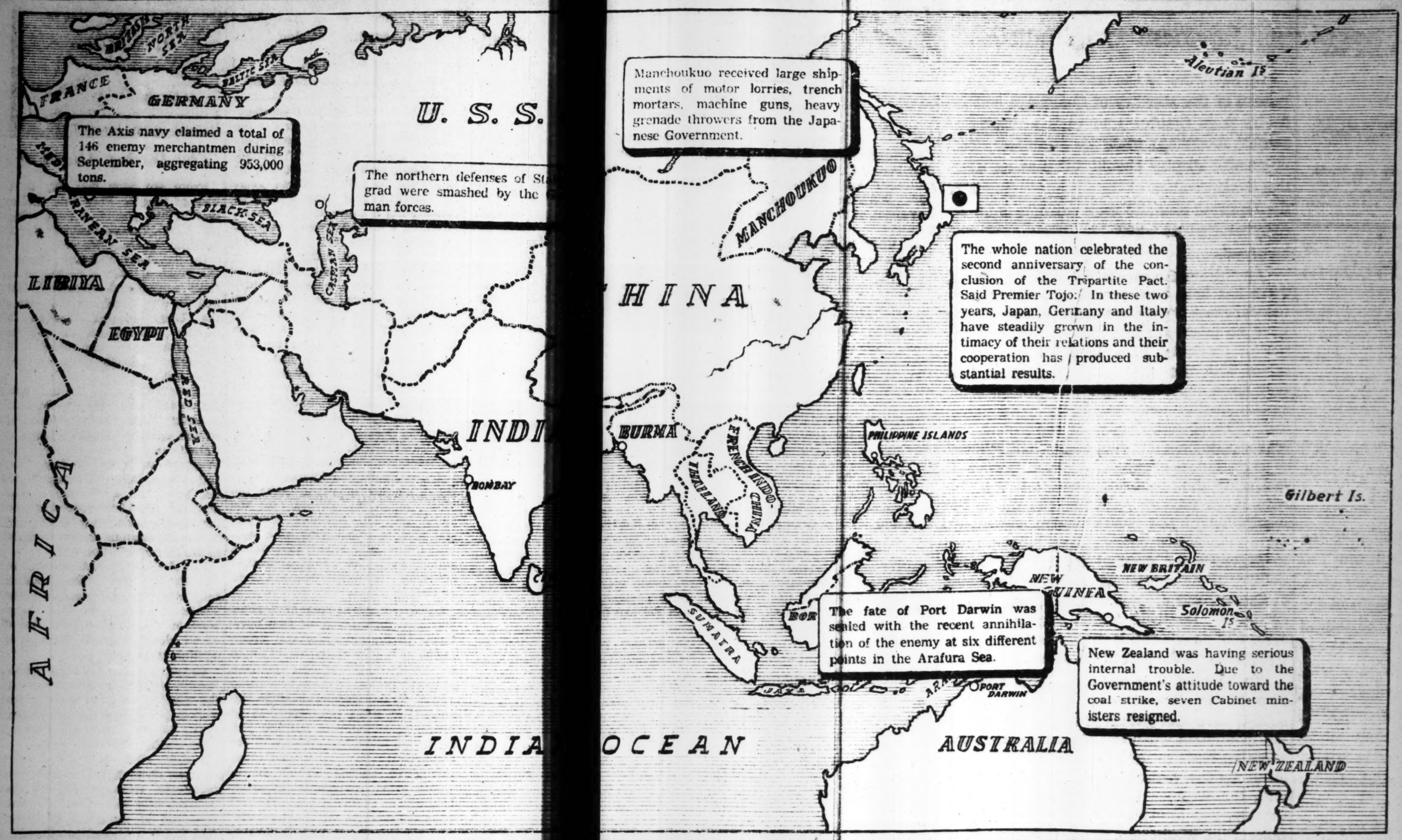
NANKING, October 3.—To secure first-hand information concerning the results of the fixing and control of prices in Shanghai, Soochow and other important cities, the Ministry of Industry has sent a number of officials to investigate the economic conditions prevailing in those areas.

Kiangsu Renews Campaign

C.P.S.

The North Kiangsu office of the chairman of the Military Commission has decided to embark upon the third stage of the movement for the restoration of peace and order in the districts under its jurisdiction.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TH MOMENTOUS EVENTS LAST WEEK



The Axis navy claimed a total of 146 enemy merchantmen during September, aggregating 953,000 tons.

The northern defenses of Sta grad were smashed by the man forces.

Manchoukuo received large shipments of motor lorries, trench mortars, machine guns, heavy grenade throwers from the Japanese Government.

The whole nation celebrated the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact. Said Premier Tojo: In these two years, Japan, Germany and Italy have steadily grown in the intimacy of their relations and their cooperation has produced substantial results.

The fate of Port Darwin was sealed with the recent annihilation of the enemy at six different points in the Arafura Sea.

New Zealand was having serious internal trouble. Due to the Government's attitude toward the coal strike, seven Cabinet ministers resigned.

THE PAST W K IN REVIEW

Emperor Receives Special Envoys

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Foreign ister Hachiro Arita, and former Communica Minister Ryutaro Nagai, Special Japanese Am sadors, who have returned to Japan from Na where they presented a message from His Ma the Emperor to President Wang Ching-wei, received in audience by His Imperial Majesty i Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace on Septe 30. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant gracious words in recognition of their services.

Japan Fetes Historic Pact

The entire nation on September 27 celeb the third anniversary of the Tripartite Pact a Japan, Germany and Italy, with gala functions. Majesty the Emperor exchanged congratul telegrams with Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Ger and King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy and His Imperial Majesty was pleased to confer de tions on 46 German and 26 Italian nationals, cluding officers of the armed services of the countries, for their outstanding contribution to promoting closer friendship among the sign Powers. Japanese dignitaries, meanwhile, decorated with high German awards by Chanc Hitler.

In Tokyo, a big rally held at Hibiya Park lighted the celebrations and was attended by 4,000 persons, most of whom have played roles in forging ties of cooperation among the countries. Congratulatory speeches were deli by Premier General Hideki Tojo, Masayuki Tan Foreign Minister, German Ambassador Eugen and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli.

Citations Granted Heroes

For meritorious services rendered in the cu war, citations have been granted to the Nak Ground Crew Company, the Togayanai Stratos Observation Corps, Lieutenant Kanekichi Y moto, the Yoshioka Flight Unit and the Flight Unit, the War Ministry announced last The announcement stated that His Majesty Emperor had been informed of the fact that citations for bravery had been granted.

New Manchou Envoy to Tokyo

As a result of personnel shifts carried out b Manchoukuo Government, Li Shao-keng, here Ambassador to Tokyo, has been appointed F Minister, while Wang Yun-ching has been new Envoy to Japan. Other new Ministers, while, include Public Peace Minister Hsing lien, People's Welfare Minister Yu Ching- Agriculture Minister Huang Fu-chun, Finance Commerce Minister Yuan Chen-tse, Justice M Yen Chuan-fa and Communications Ministe Tzu-heng. Their investiture was conducted Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo in the Im Palace at Hsinking on September 28.

British Brutality Bared

The horrible experiences suffered by Japan ternees in India at the hands of the British were dramatically described by repatriates w turned home last week. Some aspects of the treatment of civilian Japanese internees a made public as revelation may make it hard those still confined, but the time has undou come to make it known to the world that humanitarianism is nothing but a mask for ference so calculating and cold-blooded that be called nothing but well-planned torture.

Hori Voices Warning to Brazil

Commenting on the "unjust and inhuman physical violence, persecution and looting" co ted by the Brazilian people and authorities a innocent Japanese residents in that country, kazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Infor declared in a statement early last week that expects the Brazilian Government "to waste n in rectifying their attitude and treatment Japanese people who live in their country ded that the maltreatment of the Japanese resi- nts by the Brazilian authorities "cannot, by any eans, be tolerated by the conscience of any man. is indeed an offense against God and humanity."

ippon War Supplies for China

Fulfilling in a most prompt manner the ¥300,000,- 0 Loan Agreement concluded with the Nanking overnment, Japan has delivered war supplies, in- uding rifles, mortars, machine guns, grenade- rowers, motor trucks and telephones. The first livery was effected on September 10 and the sec- nd on September 28 at the Nanking Field Ware- ouse in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Oka- oto, military adviser to the Nanking Government, nd Director Wu of the Military Affairs Department. hese arms will double the military strength of the ational Government and their use in the subjuga- on of Communists will redouble the significance of e Loan Agreement.

New Wonder of the Seas

A new ocean-going raft is now ready to boost apan's transportation capacity. With a load of 000 koku (60,000 cubic feet) of timber, the in- enious sea-craft successfully withstood its fourth nd final test last week, arriving in tow at Tokyo l the way from Hokkaido. An elaborate welcome as held in honor of this latest addition to Japan's ea-craft at the Shibaura Pier and attended by remier General Hideki Tojo and other prominent ersonages, Government and civilian.

Many Chiang Deserters Surrender

With the satisfactory progress of the Japanese opping-up campaign in eastern Hopeh Province, e number of Chungking troops belonging to the ighth Route Army surrendering to the Japanese orces is fast increasing. The latest to lay down rms is Liu Fong-wu, commander of the second ompany of the same army together with a large umber of his men.

War Office Calls for Volunteers

For propaganda activity in the South, the War Of- ce is calling for volunteers from political, economic, ngual fields and others versed in special knowledge, was learned on October 2. Men whose applica- ons have been accepted will be treated as officials n the Sonin rank, Hannin rank or non-commission- d officials according to their ability.

42 Budget Expenses Cut

The streamlining of administration will result in big decrease in budget expenditure for the 1942 scal year, it was revealed at the regular Cabinet eeting last week. A total of over ¥514,000,000 will e saved according to estimates.

Stalingrad Defenders on Last Legs

Indicating that the defenders of Stalingrad are n their last legs, the Moscow Central Broadcasting Station announced on the last day of last month hat the fate of Stalingrad has come to a final stage. German reinforcements, particularly tank units, neanwhile, have arrived at the Stalingrad front and re now ready for a final stab. Latest reports in- licated that the Soviet troops are yielding slowly but teadily as the Germans thrust resolutely forward to he northwest Caucasus area.

Indian Patriots Suffer Further

Increased ruthlessness marked Britain's vain attempts to check the great uprising in India last week, with more blood spilled and further arrests made. October 2 marked the 73rd birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, arrested Indian leader and as an uncalled for precautionary measure, a wholesale round-up of Indians was carried out by the British. Greatly angered by the measure, Indian nationalists throughout the country attempted to stage demonstrations in protest but were forced to disperse when the British mercilessly opened fire into the crowds. Meanwhile, Miss P. Naidu, daughter of an influential leader of the National Congress Party, has been arrested.

Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 4)

feudal era of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Such a conception or rather aberration may cause the illusion that the spirit of Old Japan was best exemplified by the people under the Tokugawa regime. The truth is that if the real spirit of Japan may be said to be better illustrated in any one epoch than in another, that is surely in the Azuchi-Momoyama Period of 16th century rather than in the mid-18th century of the Tokugawa regime. Two centuries of continued peace under Tokugawa rule are an exceptional phenomenon in the history of the world; it was enforced by the extraordinary statecraft of the Shogunate, the like of which was never known anywhere. It was the policy of "domestic peace at any price." It "cribbed, cabined and confined" the inherent Japanese character by keeping the whole nation in a state of stagnant immobility and snug self-content, far from congenial to the native genius of Yamato race, till at last the pent-up energies of over two centuries burst forth at the advent of the "American Peril" in 1853 and brought down the elaborate edifice of the Tokugawa Shogunate in a dynamic political action known as the Restoration. If therefore "a stranger sought to scan the Japanese soul," as exemplified in any particular historical era, we would make no hesitation in saying, "Look at the men of Azuchi-Momoyama Period," otherwise known as Japan's Heroic Age, for they stand out the very type and personification of the true Japanese spirit.

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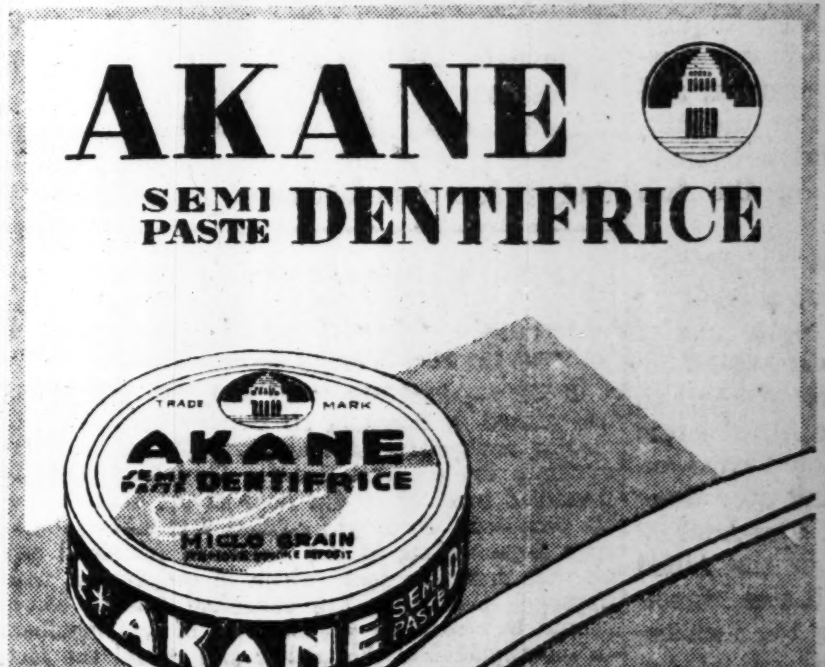
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BUMPER RICE CROP TO BE CELEBRATED

Nation to Express Appreciation In Thanksgiving Week Starting From November 20

A thanksgiving week will be staged throughout the country from November 20 to have all the nation feel really grateful for the bumper rice crops expected this autumn. The events for the occasion, to be held in towns and villages, are expected to instill into the minds of the people the merits of rich crops of new grain.

The proposed thanksgiving week, will be highlighted with the Harvest Festival Day (November 23) but will differ from the same event which was somehow localized in its observation.

As planned, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which will be chiefly responsible for the main events to be staged during the week, will see that that the agrarian population will duly thank their local deities for the rich crops and that the inhabitants of cities and towns will express their indebtedness to the farmers who supply them with their staple foodstuff. A campaign will be launched on the same occasion to boost the special savings effected by the nation.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association will also see that some "theaters on wheels" will travel here and there throughout the country.

Katsuji Aikawa, Director of the Practice Bureau of the Association, in a press interview on Friday, remarked:

"It is good for the nation to celebrate the bumper crops, but it should be borne in mind at the same time that the celebration will not be an affair to go mad over. We ought to remind ourselves on this occasion that every grain of rice is the result of hard labor assisted by Providence."

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TOKYO, MONDAY OCTOBER 5, 1942

The Allies Unsolved Problem

The authorities at Washington have just announced that there will soon be formed a Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee of the United States and Britain to promote the coordination of the war efforts of the two countries. It has further been announced that Admiral William D. Leahy, President Roosevelt's personal chief of staff, is to be the highest ranking American officer on this Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee.

This announcement reveals that after ten months of war, the Allies have still failed to solve their problem of unity of command. That this problem is a perpetual thorn in the side of the Allied authorities can be judged from the fact that flurries of excitement over this question seem to arise periodically with amazing regularity. In the early days of the war, amidst much fanfare and acclamation, the Allies announced that they had solved this problem with the appointment of General Sir Archibald Wavell as commander-in-chief of all the Allied forces in East Asia. But of course, this move proved to have no effect, for where is Wavell now and what has happened to the lands which he was going to defend?

Next, the Allies again with much fanfare and acclamation announced that they had solved the problem by the appointment of General Douglas MacArthur as commander-in-chief of all the Allied forces in the area of the southwest Pacific. Apparently it mattered not to the Allies that MacArthur had ignominiously deserted his post of duty in the Philippines when the Japanese crushed his defenses there. But again the latest recurrence of a flurry of excitement over the question of unity of command indicates that this problem is still far from solved.

The lack of unity of command obviously prevails not only between the United States and Britain but within the armed forces of the United States alone as well. One evidence of this situation is to be found in the appointment some weeks ago of Admiral William D. Leahy as President Roosevelt's personal chief of staff to coordinate the activities of the army and the navy of the United States. Now on top of this function, he has been appointed to serve on the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee, showing that the problem is still far from being settled, but is still being tackled experimentally.

But there are plenty of evidences other than the futile activities of Admiral Leahy to prove that the lack of unity between the United States army and navy is of long standing and defies speedy correction. The classic demonstration was the debacle at Pearl Harbor where, as the findings of the Board of Inquiry under Owen Roberts showed, Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, the naval commander, and Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short, the military commander, had made no serious effort to coordinate the defense plans of the two branches of the armed services.

All the changes in organization since that time have apparently caused no significant improvement even yet, as the recent battles in the region of the Solomon Islands well demonstrate. Theoretically General MacArthur, as commander-in-chief of all the Allied forces in the southwestern Pacific, should have exercised jurisdiction and command over these operations. Actually, however, Vice-Admiral Robert Ghormley, commander of the Allied naval forces in the New Zealand area, directed the operations, acting under the jurisdiction, not of General MacArthur, but of Admiral Ernest King, commander of the American Pacific Fleet with his headquarters in far-off Hawaii.

This overlapping and conflict of jurisdiction and command can only indicate that the problem of unity of command is not yet solved even as within the armed forces of the United States, to say nothing of the situation as between the United States and Britain. And without unity of command, the Allies obviously cannot hope to match the perfect unity and coordination which exists in the conception and execution of the strategy of Japan and her Axis partners.

Japanese Originality

On exhibition in the building of the Patent Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry from October 1 to 14 is a display of notable inventions made by Japanese. This impressive display should serve as an effective demonstration of the inventive genius of the Japanese race and is an example of an accomplishment of which the nation may well be proud.

Among certain superficial critics of Japan, there has long been prevalent a theory that the Japanese people are mere imitators who have no talent for originality. Western critics in particular have long flattered themselves with the condescending delusion that they are a superior people who possess some mental quality unattainable by mere Orientals. The present display at the Patent Bureau should be more than a sufficient rebuttal to such fallacious notions. As a matter of fact, since the organization of the Patent Bureau in its modern form in 1885 under the inspiration of the late Korekiyo Takahashi, more than 85,000 patents have been granted to Japanese for original inventions, to say nothing of the registering of tens of thousands of patents and designs adapted from foreign examples. Do these 85,000 original patents seem like an indication of any lack of inventive genius on the part of the Japanese people?

To be sure, it is understandable how the idea of the imitativeness of the Japanese should have first gained ground. During the last generation when the Japanese nation was adapting itself to the new conditions brought about by the re-establishment of intercourse with the Western world, it was natural for the Japanese to utilize the ready-made inventions of the Westerners rather than to attempt to duplicate all the Western inventions with their own creations. It would have been a most stupid thing if the Japanese had tried to repeat the long and fumbling process of re-inventing the same things which were already existent in a finished form in Western lands. Hence, the Japanese copied the Western inventions and put them to their own use. Such a policy of utilization was an evidence of intelligence and not of any lack of originality. If certain Western critics mistook this fact for a lack of originality on the part of the Japanese, these critics were only demonstrating their own superficiality of analysis and lack of common sense.

Even in this utilization of the inventions of others, however, the Japanese have never been content to accept things as they were. The Japanese have always adapted these borrowings in special ways to fit their own special requirements. Every foreign borrowing has eventually emerged in Japan in a special guise characteristic of Japan. Such has always been the process of social adaptation manifested throughout the history of the eclectic Japanese civilization.

Such an ability to adopt and adapt is an evidence of mental flexibility and versatility. It is a sign of intellectual power of an unusually high order. But the Japanese have gone beyond that. Once they had made up for lost time by adapting the inventions of the West, they have gone ahead to create countless new inventions of their own. The 85,000 patents and the exhibits now on display are proofs of that fact.

While the unfriendly critics of Japan delude themselves with fatuous fallacies, Japan goes silently ahead to profit from her actual accomplishments. As long as it is our enemies who are content to remain in blind egotism and our own people who work in silent modesty but with persevering diligence, Japan has nothing to fear from the rest of the world.

A Year Ago Today

October 5, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

It was reported here today that quite a sensation was caused in Honolulu on October 3rd when the leading newspapers of that port city printed prominently the proposal Senator Guy Mark Gillette presented recently on the floor of the U.S. Senate. He proposed: As it was evident that among Japanese organizations in the American mainland and Hawaii, there are some which in cooperation with Japanese Consulates are collecting funds. There should be appointed a committee of five members to investigate into the matter and reveal the fact, and an expenditure of $20,000 be approved for the Committee. Regarding this matter, Consul-General Nagao Kita of that city said, "Those who are well informed would know the real situation."

* * *

In order to strengthen and to give assurance to the people of the nation in their effort to create a strong home front service, Navy Minister Admiral Koshiro Oikawa stated, "Although the situation surrounding us is unprecedentedly critical and the future of the Empire is by no means easy, the Imperial Navy is firmly resolved to remove all difficulties in the way of executing our national policy in order to fulfill the great duty for national defense."

IMPOSSIB[illegible]Y OF OBTAINING AID FROM A[illegible]ES INFURIATES CHIANG

Numerous U[illegible]ings to Make Regime Economically S[illegible]ficient End in Failure

[illegible]SOKICHI MATSUMOTO
(From the Kaizo)

So long as the [illegible] Greater East Asia is takin[illegible]rm of a protracted war, it [illegible] increasingly important [illegible]e every movement of the C[illegible]g regime closely.

At present, the [illegible]king administration, badl[illegible]ed and battered from her [illegible]esistance against Japan, is [illegible] a losing battle and here a[illegible] her apparent weakness[illegible] being brought to light. [illegible]structive weed endowed [illegible]re with more than the us[illegible]r to survive, it is franti[illegible]eavoring not only to strength[illegible]power to exist, but is seeki[illegible]lster her strength for resist[illegible] view of these facts, the m[illegible] first importance to Japan [illegible]rush this regime in the most [illegible]n manner and as quickly as [illegible] without a day of delay.

The consensus o[illegible]In Japan is that the War of [illegible]East Asia was borne out of [illegible]a Affair. The successful [illegible]tion of the War of Greater [illegible]sia would put an end to th[illegible] It then becomes imperati[illegible]Japan to crush the anti-J[illegible] factions which obstruct he[illegible]oving toward her goal.

Two-Prong[illegible]

The present Jap[illegible]vernment is pursuing a tw[illegible]ntinental policy toward th[illegible]l of the China Affair: firs[illegible]stroy the Chungking regim[illegible]econd, to nurture and aid [illegible] Nanking Government. Nee[illegible] say, the two aims of the [illegible]e so intimately connected [illegible]hey are inseparable from [illegible]ther and since the birth of [illegible] Nanking Government, the [illegible] Government is pursuing [illegible]est these two aims.

It is noteworth[illegible]ver, that the liquidation of [illegible]ng means not only the str[illegible]g of the Nanking Governm[illegible] what is equally important[illegible]sent, the collapse of the [illegible]American strategy to use th[illegible]continent as a base to strike [illegible] In view of the above rea[illegible]is writer would like to re-e[illegible] the vital importance of the [illegible] annihilation of the Chung[illegible]gime, and to re-examine the [illegible]nd resisting strength of ou[illegible]

Recently in Ja[illegible]stion has been raised as to [illegible]g Chungking can continue [illegible] But before answering th[illegible]ieve it is more important [illegible]mine the reasons why Chun[illegible] so stubbornly fighting in[illegible]f her repeated reverses. A[illegible]set, many may say that the [illegible]re simple and need no furth[illegible]ents. But I am very skeptic[illegible] whether the true reasons [illegible]own. To substantiate my co[illegible] a survey of the prevalent [illegible]this point in Chungking may [illegible]narized as follows:

1. Deceived by[illegible]ganda instigated from the[illegible]-American camps, the Ch[illegible] regime honestly believes [illegible]Allies will emerge the final v[illegible]
2. Compared to[illegible]erses suffered by England [illegible]merica in the Atlantic and [illegible]ic respectively, Chungking [illegible]at it has made a fair acco[illegible]self in resisting Japan.
3. Chiang Kai[illegible]w placed in such a predic[illegible]annot entertain the though[illegible]rendering to Japan, if for no[illegible]ason than to save his face [illegible]e.
4. Chiang Kai-[illegible]l his immediate relatives [illegible]ransferred the large part of[illegible]unds and holdings to Ame[illegible]nnot possibly join hands [illegible]pan now for to do this wo[illegible]n the loss of these assets.
5. Now regarde[illegible]ional hero in the eyes of th[illegible]s, Chiang would be relegate[illegible]atus of an exile if Chungkin[illegible] lay down it arms.

They A[illegible]

If the Chungkin[illegible] are fighting Japan merely [illegible]nt of the above reasons, w[illegible] concede them to be the big[illegible]s on earth. They honestly be[illegible] they can and believe they [illegible]e out the Japanese from th[illegible]ent. Such hope, if review[illegible]ssionately and impartially, [illegible]utely impossible and in v[illegible]

But for the sak[illegible]ument, let us suppose that [illegible] possible. It would be very[illegible]l whether Chungking, after [illegible]riven out the Japanese, wi[illegible] to carry on and govern o[illegible] strength. Unfortunately, [illegible]ders of Chungking canno[illegible]s obvious fact and hence [illegible] or death struggle against [illegible] Whatever hope the Chung[illegible]ime may entertain in its d[illegible]nst Japan, it is mere hope a[illegible]pe and all in vain. The so[illegible]y awaken to this fact, the s[illegible]l they see the futility in re[illegible]apan.

In the present [illegible] the War of Greater East [illegible]ery move decided and made [illegible]Chungking regime has been [illegible]d on the belief that the war will be prolonged. Consequently, every effort has been bent to make its fight long and drawn out. In doing so, it is obvious that Chungking has the following aims in mind. (1) reorganization of the country politically and economically to the point of self-sufficiency (2) centralization of the northeastern area, (3) opening of a new supply route, (4) and the strengthening of the Chiang-American forces against Japan. At this point it would be pertinent for us to examine the relative merits of each of the above aims.

Self-Sufficiency Out

Regarding the first point on self-sufficiency, it would help us to see the true picture more clearly if we would reflect on the scene prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. As the situation then stood, not only did supplies come to Chungking but large monetary loans were advanced to it by America and England, without which the treasury of Chungking would have surely gone bankrupt. Moreover, the aid directly bolstered Chiang's resistance against Japan. However, if the receiving of the Anglo-American aid had its positive features, it also had its negative features in far greater proportion. For this very dependence upon other countries had directly delayed and interfered in her program to reorganize her internal politics and economy. And since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, as if to add salt to a wound, not only did Shanghai and Hongking fall into Japanese hands, but the vital Burma Road which had heretofore supplied foodstuffs and munitions to Chungking had been lost to Japan. Moreover, the economic activity of British and American capitalists together with the Chekiang plutocrats has been reduced, much to their chagrin, to a stand still. So in the final analysis, Chungking in its desperation to attain self-sufficiency found itself in the same predicament as in the past, that is, (1) lacking in resources, (2) lacking in technical skill, and (3) facing an adverse condition in obtaining machinery and raw materials. With the above facts in view, it is highly doubtful whether it will be able to attain the status of self-sufficieny to any appreciable extent.

Question of New Route

As to the centralization of the northeastern region and the opening of a new route, the two have become a pressing problem to the Chungking authorities. At the present, the following moves have been made in a frantic effort toward the completion of the two aims. (1) Centralization of Sinkiang Province (2) strengthening of Mohammedanism, (3) adjustment of relations between Chungking and the Chinese Communist factions, (4) the improvement of the northeastern route, (5) and development of resources in the northeastern region.

Regarding the above, many fragmentary reports have been forthcoming describing the progresses, but because of the nature of these reports, we do not know to what extent they are true. However, we may be able to infer this much from them; that every effort is being made by Chungking to realize these aims.

With reference to the opening of a new route, it is quite obvious that Chungking has in mind the so-called China-India Route. As recalled in February of this year, Chiang Kai-shek made a personal visit to India to confer with residing British officials and with the leading Indian figures such as Gandhi, Nehru, and Jinnah. The primary aim of his visit was to cement further the China-India relations and to seek assurance of India's supplies to Chungking, but there is no doubt that the question of opening of the China-India Route was one of the important items on the agenda.

Fantastic Dream

Lastly, let us examine the question regarding the strengthening of the American-Chungking operations against Japan. At present, any military cooperation of the two countries can be confined only to their air forces. It is a known fact that America, through India, has not only been supplying Chiang with planes, but has been setting up airplane factories in India and in the interior of China where planes have been repaired and assembled. Moreover, these factories have been used as bases to launch their attacks upon Japan. If America were allowed to continue this sort of a thing or allowed to supply Chungking with her new and superior planes in large quantities, this would give rise to much concern in Japan. Fortunately, thanks to the crushing defeats meted out to the Anglo-American forces in East Asia by our Imperial Forces, whatever aid the Chiang administration might be receiving has been reduced to practically nothing and whatever threat the two countries might muster up against Japan cannot be considered as an appreciable menace.

The Chungking regime, as I have reviewed in this article, is doing everything in its power to see this battle through. The yields of their efforts up to date have been small and cannot possibly constitute a menace to us. And since we cannot leave any stones unturned toward establishing our own safety and toward achieving our war aims, it is most important that we do not spare a day toward the complete annihilation and liquidation of the Chungking regime.

MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Importance of "Azuchi-Momoyama" Period

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

The most brilliant and spectacular epoch in Japanese history is the short span of 32 years, commonly styled "Azuchi-Momoyama" Period, or Nobunaga-Hideyoshi Period, as it should be called. These years are somewhat arbitrarily selected as constituting a convenient landmark, affording a fair historical viewpoint. They begin with the 11th year if Eiroku era (1568 A.D.) in which Nobunaga attained the ambition of his life, making a triumphal entry into the Imperial capital, Kyoto, and thereby establishing his undisputed claim to being the strongest man of the Empire under the august Imperial sanction, and ends with the fifth year of Keicho (1600 A.D.) wherein the decisive battle of Sekigahara was fought after which the triden of political power definitely passed from the hands of the Toyotomis to Iyeyasu, founder of Tokugawa Shogunate. These 32 years, preceded and followed by an equal number of years, make the most significant chapter in the story of the Japanese Empire, crammed to overflowing with epochal events and momentous issues, calling forth the heroic endeavors of many valorous warriors and statesmen.

It was an age at once of destruction and construction, of final overthrow of the old order and ushering-in of a new order, not without an analogy to the present condition of world affairs. What is now being played on the world-wide stage was enacted in those brief years to its logical consummation, sad and pitiful to the fallen but glorious to the triumphant. So it must hold many instructive lessons for all of us whose prime concern is the establishment of enduring peace founded upon the principle of "Hakko Ichiu" that all the States and nations of the world shall have their proper place in the world, enjoying their respective rights and liberties according to their own peculiar "Way of Life." It was a period of dramatic transition from an age of social anarchy and political chaos, cold injustice and exclusive privileges to that of centralized rule and equitable order or the dawn of universal peace and prosperity. It was a microcosm of the titanic struggle we are now waging against the dark forces of "Liberal Capitalism" which the so-called Democracies represent.

'Giants in Those Days'

Let us emphasize the importance of Azuchi-Momoyama Period by citing the following salient factors.

First, this Period has begotten more remarkable personalities than any other period before or after, covering the same number of years. It may be truer to say perhaps that as many great men and women were born in other periods of national life but that because of the lack of grave national issues on which to whet their wits and energy they must have died as they lived without the opportunity of developing their capacities to the full. Great history is born when great issues have clashed with great men. You could not conceive the Reformation without thinking of Luther, the French Revolution without Napoleon, the American Civil War without Lincoln, the rise of German Empire without Bismarck, or the transition age between the Ashikaga Period and the dawn of national centralization and universal peace in the 17th century without thinking of Nobunaga, Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu.

Secondly, it is the first tangible historical age in the annals of Japanese Empire. Until toward the end of the Ashikaga Period the sense of history has not been so clearly or so strongly defined. The most important of national events up till then had pertaken somewhat of the nature of romantic improbability: they were told in the same archaic language in which ghost stories and love romances were written; and the personalities were portrayed in colors of idealization or villification according to the humors of the artists. Even such realistic characters as Benkei and Yoshitsune appear to us more like heroes of fiction than flesh-and-blood creatures while "infant Shoguns" and those moon-gazing and verse-composing Court nobles moving "among the purple clouds" seem to our eye more like pictorial personages of an ancient scroll than living human beings. The 16th century is the first age on which the light of "historical research" has been abundantly shed so as to enable us to know its men "as they are," and its events "as they have happened." Thus we may know the great men of that age almost as intimately as we do our own idols; we understand the dialect they spoke, and know in all their details, their errors and follies, shames and sorrows as well as their triumphs and achievements, and may appraise their characters and merits in a true historic perspective. It is the commonplace among our historians that the history of Japanese people may be said properly to commence with the age of Nobunaga and Hideyoshi, and it is no mere coincidence that many a notable history of modern Japan that has recently been written starts with the Azuchi-Momoyama Period, to mention one notable instance, the gargantuan "History of Japanese people" by Iichiro Tokutomi.

Effect of National Exclusion

Thirdly, this Period is related to the present age with a more intimate bond than any other previous epoch, not excepting the feudal age of Tokugawa Shogunate immediately preceding the Meiji. Whenever people talk about Old Japan in contrast to the present-day Japan, they are apt to think, unconsciously perhaps, of the pre-Meiji period or the

(Continued on Page 3)

The Imperial Navy ---
Unchallenged Ruler of the W
By Lieutenant-Commander
(From

The Daring Attack of the Special Attack Flotilla

From the very first day of the War of Greater East Asia the submarine has played a vital role in achieving glorious victories for the Imperial Japanese Navy.

In the early morning hours of December 8, 1942, a flotilla of specially constructed submarines manned by the finest trained men of the Navy slipped through the heavily guarded mouth of Pearl Harbor and into the heart of the enemy's formidable naval and military base.

Explicitly warned by the Washington authorities that the Japanese-American relationships were strained and near the breaking point, the United States Army and Navy were prepared to ward off any hostile action upon this important Hawaiian base, and anti-submarine nets and booms had been spread to screen the entrance into Pearl Harbor while dozens of floating mines were laid as further precautions.

But, despite this extreme vigilance the Special Attack Flotilla successfully made its way into the harbor. The waterways of the inner harbor were tortuous and difficult, but the whole flotilla moved forward according to plan.

Grimly defying all the dangers besetting them, firmly suppressing the wild joy in their hearts as they neared their objectives, the valiant crews of the submarines efficiently went about with their duties.

Finally, as the hands of the wrist watches came upon the zero hour, periscopes were raised and these brought into view the main battle squadron of the enemy's powerful fleet neatly anchored two abreast in a long line.

Attack Begins

Commence firing! With precision, bespeaking long, arduous training and perfect coordination, each submarine moved in for the attack. One closed into point-blank range of the dreadnaught in the center of the line of anchored warships and began the attack. Another also moved in close off the side of a neighboring battleship and opened fire with its torpedoes.

Deafening explosions, gigantic geysers of water shooting high into the air, blinding flashes as the torpedoes struck the vulnerable powder magazines of the warships—and the stricken dreadnaughts, the pride of the American Navy, shattered and broken, began to sink beneath the blue waters of Pearl Harbor.

At that moment keen eyes fixed to the submarine periscopes discerned the flashing wings and diving bodies of the dive-bombers and torpedo-planes of the Imperial Navy fleet air arms as they drove in a ferocious attack from above. To the very second the undersea and aerial units of the Japanese Navy coordinated their attack on the mighty ships of the enemy fleet, and the daring, valiant action of each encouraged and spurred the fighting spirit of the other.

The screaming roar of the diving planes, the ear-shattering detonations of bombs and torpedoes hitting the mark, the pounding shell-bursts of anti-aircraft guns all but drowned out the swishing purr of the deadly torpedoes cutting a wide swath in the flame-lit waters of Pearl Harbor as the Special Attack Flotilla continued its unremitting offensive.

Men of the enemy fleet, bewildered by the furious double-pronged attack, were thrown into great confusion as explosion after explosion shook the whole harbor, and ship after ship broke and sank. With the perfect timing of the air and undersea attack, it was impossible to ascertain accurately what was the extent of the damage inflicted upon the enemy fleet by the submarines and by the air units, but what was certain was that the Battle of Pearl Harbor resulted in a glorious sea victory for the Japanese Navy.

Night Assault

But, the attack on the American battle fleet was not yet concluded. One submarine of the Special Attack Flotilla remained patiently at the bottom of Pearl Harbor during this daylight battle, and when the sun finally sank behind the western horizon, it quietly rose to the surface and surveyed the havoc wrought upon the mighty warships of the United States Pacific Fleet.

A bright moonlight out of a clear Hawaiian sky brought into the unobstructed view of the periscope the disordered array of enemy battleships. The commander of this solitary undersea raider carefully checked to spot the least damaged of the dreadnaughts.

Ah—in the double line of the battleships still lying at anchor off the jetty in the harbor was the slightly listing silhouette of a huge battleship of the Arizona class. Skilfully maneuvering his craft to point directly into the broadside of that dreadnaught, the submarine commander could now see the mighty form clearly bathed by the bright moonlight to be a most favorable target.

Open fire! At the commander's order, the final attack of the Special Attack Flotilla was commenced. Spurred by the spirit to destroy every enemy in sight, this attack could not fail, and a thunderous explosion shook the whole harbor.

At this time a Japanese Navy unit waiting just outside of the harbor saw a huge sheet of flame shoot up into the sky, and the echo of a resounding explosion reached the vigilant ears.

The excited American gunners, believing another heavy aerial attack was being launched against them, widely fired their high-angle guns into the empty sky.

The cool, intrepid commander of the flotilla then ordered his submarine to the surface, and deliberately the conning tower of his craft broke the waters of Pearl Harbor. Standing erect and fearless the young commander saw the massive target of his torpedoes slowly shudder in its last moments before plunging to the bottom.

The attack has finally been completed—but not one of the Special Attack Flotilla returned out of Pearl Harbor. The final message by wireless radio was the succinct, portentous "Attack completely successful," and an eternal silence followed.

Indomitable Spirit

Members of this Special Attack Flotilla went forth into this battle with all considerations of life or death cleared completely from their minds and with their thoughts filled only with the single desire to wipe out the enemy fleet, to fight to the last, and with no thought of returning home alive. Of these glorious men some met their death from enemy fire and bombings; others drove their submarines together with the torpedoes into the target—all died heroes' death.

This great undertaking was based upon the dreams of Lieutenant-Commander Iwasa and a few other officers and men, and facing utmost difficulties and physical hardships, they unhesitatingly and unreservedly exemplified highest loyalty and devotion to their country by training and preparing for a possible opportunity of utilizing their proposed scheme of attack. With no thought of honor or fame, forgetting personal comfort and hopes, they labored by day and by night to attain skill in their chosen task. They trained hidden from the public eye.

At last the day of battle came, and these valiant men led the way in the attack upon Pearl Harbor, and they closed in upon the superior enemy force and fought with determination, striking their foe and forgetting their own safety—and their final reward was death, but it was the glorious death of heroes, to be loved and honored by their countrymen.

Theirs was the true loyalty, forgetting self to offer the final sacrifice for their country; theirs was the glorious spirit to destroy the enemy and to let nothing stop them short of their goal.

And, theirs was the deed, a glorious achievement that placed them on the altar to be honored as gods, their spirits to be examples to the nation and to live forever in the history of their country.

By their deeds these valiant men of the Special Attack Flotilla exemplified in the highest degree the spirit of the men of the Japanese submarine fleet, which brought about to fruit this spirit and the long, arduous training and to amaze the whole world with its successes in the expansive Pacific and Indian oceans.